

# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Motivator

The Department of Defense (DoD) defines Force Projection as:

*"The ability to project the military element of national power from the continental United States (CONUS) or another theater, in response to requirements for military operations. Force projection operations extend from mobilization and deployment of forces to redeployment to CONUS or home theater."*

This means that the Army must be able to deploy quickly with the right equipment and personnel.

The Department of Defense defines Force Projection as: *"The ability to project the military element of national power from the continental United States (CONUS) or another theater, in response to requirements for military operations."*

As a Senior Transportation Officer, your application of Force Projection will help you and others accomplish the transportation mission.

MOTIVATOR



# FORCE PROJECTION



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### Lead-in

Force projection is the military element of national power that systemically and rapidly moves military forces in response to requirements of full spectrum operations.

The Army must demonstrate its ability to:

- Alert
- Mobilize
- Rapidly deploy
- Operate effectively anywhere in the world

World situations that arise demand that the Army project its **power** at an unprecedented pace.

The Army must be ready for global force projection with an appropriate mix of combat forces together with support and sustainment units.

The Army must demonstrate its ability to: alert, mobilize, rapidly deploy, and operate effectively anywhere in the world.

### LEAD-IN



### National Power

National power is composed of various elements, also referred to as instruments or attributes.

These may be grouped into two categories, based on their applicability and origin, "national" and "social."

- National:
  - Geography
  - Resources
  - Population
- Social:
  - Economic
  - Political
  - Military
  - Psychological
  - Informational



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# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Characteristics of Force Projection

There are four characteristics of Force Projection:

- **Precision**
- **Synchronization**
- **Speed**
- **Relevant Information**

There are four characteristics of Force Projection: Precision, Synchronization, Speed, and Relevant information.

#### Precision

Precision elements:

- make maximum use of available time and lift by meeting commander's time line, eliminating wasted space and time
- increase departure speed and safety
- employ current doctrine, realistic training, an adequate support structure, and timely enablers, which provide the framework for precision





# FORCE PROJECTION



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### Characteristics of Force Projection

There are four characteristics of Force Projection:

- Precision
- **Synchronization**
- Speed
- Relevant Information

#### Synchronization

Synchronization elements:

- produce maximum use of every resource
- require explicit coordination among deploying forces and staffs, supporting units and staffs, other services, and a variety of civilian agencies
- occur by conducting frequent and realistic joint training exercises and is the key to successful synchronization



There are four characteristics of Force Projection: Precision, Synchronization, Speed, and Relevant information.

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### Characteristics of Force Projection

There are four characteristics of Force Projection:

- Precision
- Synchronization
- **Speed**
- Relevant Information

There are four characteristics of Force Projection: Precision, Synchronization, Speed, and Relevant information.

#### Speed

Speed elements:

- are the combat ready force deployed in theater before the enemy is ready or the situation gets out of control
- are the sustained momentum achieved with the complete complement of joint lift assets





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### Characteristics of Force Projection

There are four characteristics of Force Projection:

- Precision
- Synchronization
- Speed
- **Relevant Information**

There are four characteristics of Force Projection: Precision, Synchronization, Speed, and Relevant information.

#### Relevant Information X

Relevant Information elements:

- are imperative when establishing high-priority items, determining sequencing, deciding how to use time, and setting priorities
- allow commanders to establish high-priority items, determine sequencing, decide how to use time, and set priorities
- allow commanders to control the situation and make good decisions



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### Force Projection Fundamentals

Force Projection is supported by the Strategic Mobility Triad of:

- **Sealift** - most economical means of moving bulk goods and heavy equipment.
- **Common-user Airlift** - Air Mobility Command (AMC) and Civil Reserve Aircraft Fleet (CRAF).
- **Pre-Positioned Stock Program** - force, equipment (both prepositioned ashore and prepositioned afloat), and supplies.

The process of force projection is a difficult task. The goal however, is to project forces across the full spectrum of capabilities into the theater of operations.



The Army is largely CONUS-based with a limited forward presence.

It uses the strategic mobility triad, consisting of strategic airlift, strategic sealift and prepositioned-equipment to project forces across the full spectrum of capabilities into the theater of operations.

The process of force projection is a difficult task. The goal however, is to project forces across the full spectrum of capabilities into the theater of operations.



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### Airlift

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) provider of airlift is the Air Mobility Command (AMC).

The AMC:

- Engages both inter-theater and intra-theater airlift support.
- Supports:
  - Strategic deployment
  - Sustainment operations
  - Missions such as aeromedical evacuation
- Operates some CONUS and theater aerial ports.
- Coordinates with private industry to procure aircraft through the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) and contracts with commercial carriers.

The Air Mobility Command's mission is to provide global air mobility.

The command also plays a crucial role in providing humanitarian support at home and around the world.

AMC Airmen-active duty, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and Civil Reserve Air Fleet - provide airlift and aerial refueling for all of the United States' armed forces.

Many special duty and operational support aircraft and stateside aeromedical evacuation missions are also assigned to AMC.



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### Sealift

Primarily used for ocean transport, water is also a means to move large quantities of cargo along inland passages.

- **Capabilities**
- **Limitations**

Water transport can move large quantities of cargo, but is relatively slow compared to other surface transportation.

#### Capabilities

Water transportation can operate in all weather conditions and have few terrain restrictions.

Overall, water transportation is the most economical long-distance carrier. It is particularly useful in freeing up other transportation mode assets.





# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Sealift

Primarily used for ocean transport, water is also a means to move large quantities of cargo along inland passages.

- **Capabilities**
- **Limitations**

#### Limitations

Though economical for long hauls, water transportation is slow but viable for preplanned transport where time is not a factor.

Its flexibility is limited by the adequacy of the waterway, support facilities, and channels.

Waterway transportation is vulnerable to enemy actions and difficult to restore. In addition, flooding or freezing can compromise use of inland waterways.



Water transport can move large quantities of cargo, but is relatively slow compared to other surface transportation.

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### MSC Ships

The types of ships that the Military Sealift Command (MSC) uses to support Military Operations are:

- Tankers
- Dry Cargo Ships
- Large, Medium-speed, Roll-on/Roll-off Ships
- Fast Sealift Ships
- Aviation Logistics Support Ships
- Ready Reserve Force Ships

There are six general categories of ships from the Maritime Pre-positioning Program that are used to support a rotational sitting strategy to strategically place U.S. combat equipment and supplies around the globe, ready for rapid delivery ashore when needed.



### Ready Reserve Force Ships

The U.S. Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force includes 44 militarily useful ships, including roll-on/roll-off ships, crane ships, break-bulk ships, heavy-lift ships and tankers.

All of the roll-on/roll-off ships are maintained in five-day reduced operating status with 10-person crews aboard.

When activated, the ships are fully crewed by private companies under contract to Maritime Administration (MARAD), but come under MSC's operational control.

The ships are berthed on the U.S. East, Gulf, and West Coasts near potential military loading sites.



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## Tankers

MSC tankers move fuel for DoD using four government-owned tankers, one long-term chartered tanker and 25 commercial short-term chartered tankers, delivering fuel for U.S. forces to various locations around the world.

MSC tankers also moved fuel to support annual operations in Thule, Greenland, and McMurdo Station, Antarctica.

These missions were performed in extreme arctic climates and provided the only fuel that those locations were able to receive during the year.

## Dry Cargo Ships

MSC managed a variety of dry cargo ships as they moved combat equipment for U.S. force rotations in support of operations such as Operation Iraqi Freedom, the global war on terrorism, and peacekeeping operations in Eastern Europe.

Twenty-six dry cargo ships, a mixture of commercial chartered ships and government-owned ships, delivered more than 8 million square feet of cargo for these efforts.

In addition, MSC dry cargo ships supported exercises around the globe such as Cobra Gold in Thailand and the New Horizons series in Central America.

MSC dry cargo ships also participated in U.S. relief efforts for disasters such as: Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, as well as hurricane stricken Haiti.

In one effort, four commercial cruise ships were chartered on behalf of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to help house relief workers and victims of the hurricanes on the U.S. Gulf Coast.

By the time the four cruise ships completed their charter periods, they had sheltered more than 8,000 people and served more than 2 million meals to relief workers and hurricane victims.

## Large, Medium-speed, Roll-on/Roll-off Ships

Eleven large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ships, or LMSRs, are surge sealift assets that delivered cargo to U.S. forces overseas.

These ships are maintained pierside in a four-day reduced operating status at strategic ports on the U.S. East and Gulf Coasts when not needed for specific missions.

When activated, the ships are especially suited for transporting heavy or out-sized unit equipment such as tanks, large wheeled vehicles, and helicopters.

## Fast Sealift Ships

Eight fast sealift ships, or FSS, are key components of MSC's surge sealift capabilities.

The older, but faster, FSS were reserved for time-sensitive deployments.

Capable of sailing from the U.S. East Coast to the Persian Gulf in 15 days, they can deliver 135,867 square feet of cargo in two voyages.

## Aviation Logistics Support Ships

Two aviation logistics support ships, SS Wright and SS Curtis, both long-term Ready Reserve Force (RRF) activations, support Marine Corps rotary-wing aircraft repair.

The ships are kept in reduced operating status on the U.S. East and West Coasts, respectively.

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### Pre-Positioned Stock Program

The Military Sealift Command (MSC) operates approximately 35 afloat pre-positioning ships to strategically place U.S. combat equipment and supplies around the globe, ready for rapid delivery ashore when needed.

These ships are assigned to sites in the:

- Mediterranean Sea
- Eastern Atlantic Ocean
- Baltic Sea
- Indian Ocean
- Western Pacific Ocean

These ships support the:

- Army
- Navy
- Air Force
- Defense Logistics Agency



The Military Sealift Command operates afloat pre-positioned ships around the globe, ready to rapidly deliver U.S. Combat equipment and supplies ashore when needed. These ships support the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency.



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### Army Pre-positioned Stock (APS)

The Army Pre-positioned Stock (APS) program supports the National Military Strategy by strategically pre-positioning warfighting stocks afloat and ashore at critical worldwide locations.

APS reduces deployment response times for modular, expeditionary Army units.

The APS program consists of:

- Pre-positioned unit sets of combat equipment
- Operational projects (OPROJ)
- Sustainment stocks
- War reserve stocks for allies (WRSA).

The OPROJ sets provide specialized capabilities above normal unit equipment authorizations.

Major and secondary item sustainment stocks are pre-positioned in or near a theater of operations to last until re-supply at wartime rates and sea lines of communication are established.

Finally, war reserve stock inventories (WRSI) are located in selected countries, which support Allied Force requirements.

The centrally managed APS program supports the combatant commanders (COCOMs) across the range of military operations.



The Army Pre-positioned Stock (APS) Program supports the National Military Strategy by strategically pre-positioning warfighting stocks afloat and ashore at critical worldwide locations.

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### Army Pre-positioned Afloat (APA)

The Army Pre-positioning Afloat (APA) / Combat Pre-positioning Force (CPF) Combat Pre-positioning (PREPO) afloat is made up of ships from the Afloat Pre-positioning Force (APF) of the Military Sealift Command (MSC).

The flexibility inherent in the APF makes this force a key element in joint operation planning.

The APF is capable of supporting the plans for the entire range of military operations.

Pre-positioned cargoes aboard APF shipping include the capability to provide humanitarian assistance with:

- Food rations
- Medical supplies
- Habitability sets (i.e., tents)
- Potable water-making machinery
- Engineer support equipment
- Motor transport

To enable the early delivery of combat power to a theater of operations, elements of the APF may be temporarily moved to take up position close to a potential employment area either to signal national resolve during an evolving crisis or enhance the timely delivery of supplies and equipment upon the decision to deploy a decisive force.



To enable the early delivery of combat power to a theater of operations, elements of the Afloat Pre-positioning Force may be temporarily moved to take up position close to a potential employment area, either to signal national resolve during an evolving crisis or enhance the timely delivery of supplies and equipment upon the decision to deploy a decisive force.



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### Key Points

The following key points were discussed:

- Characteristics of Force Projection
- Force Projection Fundamentals
- Sealift
- Airlift
- Pre-Positioned Stock Program
- MSC Ships
- Army Prepositioned Stock (APS)
- Army Prepositioned Afloat (APA)

The following key points were discussed:  
Characteristics of Force Projection, Force Projection Fundamentals, Sealift, Airlift, Pre-Positioned Stock Program, MSC Ships, Army Pre-positioned Stock (APS), and Army Pre-positioned Afloat (APA).

### KEY POINTS



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### Quick Challenge

QUICK CHALLENGE



Which leg of the Strategic Mobility Triad is the most economical means of moving bulk goods and heavy equipment?

Select the best answer and then select Submit.



A. Sealift

B. Common-user Airlift

C. Pre-Positioned Stock Program



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### Quick Challenge

QUICK CHALLENGE



The Military Sealift Command (MSC) supports which of the following?

Select all that apply and then select Submit.



A. Army



B. Navy



C. Air force



D. Defense Logistics Agency

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### Force Projection Operations

There are five Force Projection processes, which have overlapping timelines that are repeated continuously throughout an operation.

These processes are:

- **Mobilization/Predeployment**
- **Deployment**
- **Employment**
- **Sustainment**
- **Redeployment**

The operational speed and tempo reflect the ability of the deployment pipeline to deliver combat power where and when the joint force commander requires it.

A disruption in the deployment will inevitably affect employment.

Force projection encompasses a range of processes including mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment.

Each force projection activity influences the other.

Deployment, employment, and sustainment are inextricably linked so one cannot be planned successfully without the others.

### **Mobilization/Predeployment**

Mobilization is the process by which the Armed Forces, or part of them, are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency.

This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Components, as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and equipment.

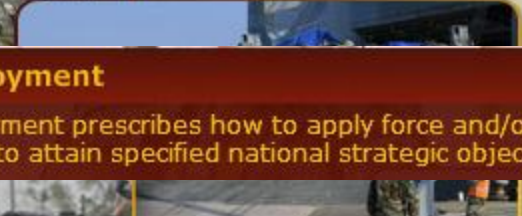
### **Deployment**

Deployment is movement of forces to an operational area in response to an order and is the focus of this manual.



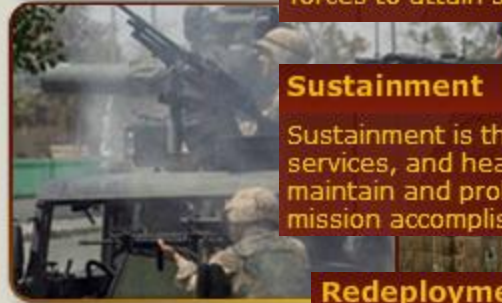
### **Employment**

Employment prescribes how to apply force and/or forces to attain specified national strategic objectives.



### **Sustainment**

Sustainment is the provision of logistics, personnel services, and health service support necessary to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment.



### **Redeployment**

Redeployment is defined as the transfer of units, individuals, or supplies deployed in one area to another area for the purpose of employment, or for return to home station.



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### Mobilization/Predeployment

The National Command Authorities (NCA), consisting of the President and Secretary of Defense, must authorize both movement of troops and execution of military action.

Therefore, there are five levels of mobilization as shown here.

The National Command Authorities (NCA), consisting of the President and Secretary of Defense, must authorize both movement of troops and execution of military action.

Therefore, there are five levels of mobilization as shown here: Selective, Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up, Partial Mobilization, Full Mobilization and Total Mobilization.



**Selective  
Mobilization**



**Presidential  
Selected  
Reserve  
Call-up**



**Partial  
Mobilization**



**Full  
Mobilization**



**Total  
Mobilization**



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## Selective Mobilization

Selective mobilization is an expansion of active duty forces in response to a peacetime domestic crisis.

Authority lies with the President or Congress, but must be for the specific purpose to protect life, federal property, or to prevent disruption of federal activities.

## Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up

A Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC), the President may authorize up to 200K selected reservist (all services) for up to 270 days of service.

The president may also consider using volunteers or activating retirees during this level. PSRC may be used for Small Scale Contingency (SSC), Peacekeeping, or Humanitarian Efforts.

## Partial Mobilization

A Partial mobilization can occur without a PSRC. Up to one million members of the Ready Reserve (all services) may be mobilized for up to 24 months.

## Full Mobilization

A full mobilization authorizes the call-up of all forces in the current force structure.

All RC units and individuals of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), Standby, and Retired Reserve may be ordered to active duty.

**Historical Note:** The last full mobilization occurred in World War II.

## Total Mobilization

Total mobilization expands capabilities by organizing and activating additional units beyond existing structure.

This involves extension of the Industrial Base to full capacity. Historical Note: total mobilization was enacted in World War II.

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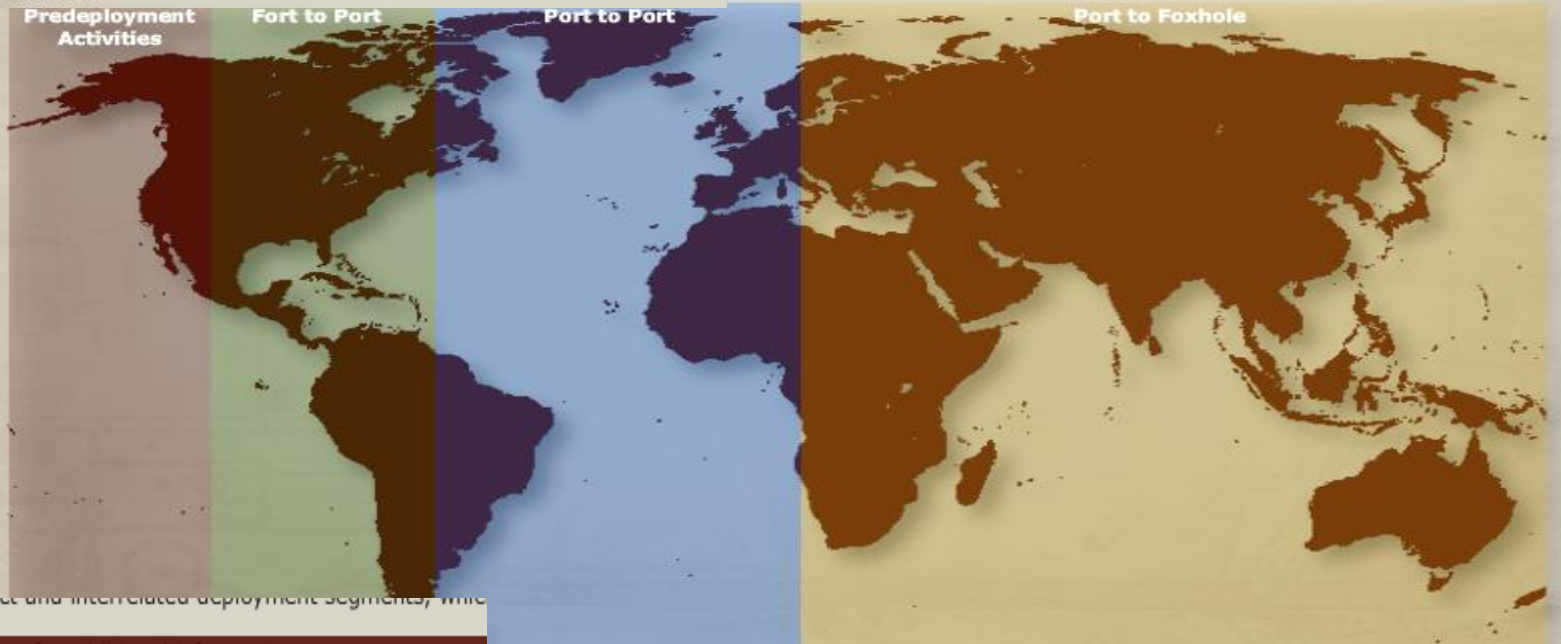
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### Deployment

All large scale deployments consist of Four distinct and interrelated deployment segments, which are depicted here.

Deployment is composed of activities required to prepare and move forces, supplies, and equipment to a theater.

This involves the force as it task organizes, tailors itself for movement based on the mission, concept of operations, available lift, and other resources.



**Predeployment**  
Predeployment activities are the first and interrelated deployment segments, which occur at the bottom of the screen for additional information.  
The relocation of forces and materiel to an operational area in response to an order.

**Fort to Port**  
Includes movement of the forces from their duty station to the port. At the installation staging areas, unit movement data is verified and equipment is inspected and configured for movement.

Moving Army forces to Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOEs) and Sea Ports of Embarkation (SPOEs), generally by commercial means to begin the deployment process.

**Port to Port**  
Encompasses the strategic mobility triad utilizing the capabilities that exist to move cargo and personnel into the theater.

It employs joint transportation assets, including air and sealift capabilities, providing the movement capabilities for the Army.

The port to port phase begins with strategic lift departures from Port of Embarkation (POE) and ends with lift assets arrival in the designated theater Port of Debarkation (POD).

**Port to Foxhole**  
Port to Foxhole begins with the arrival of forces into the theater and ends with force closure in the tactical assembly area (TAA).

This phase is also referred to as RSO&I (Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration).



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### Employment

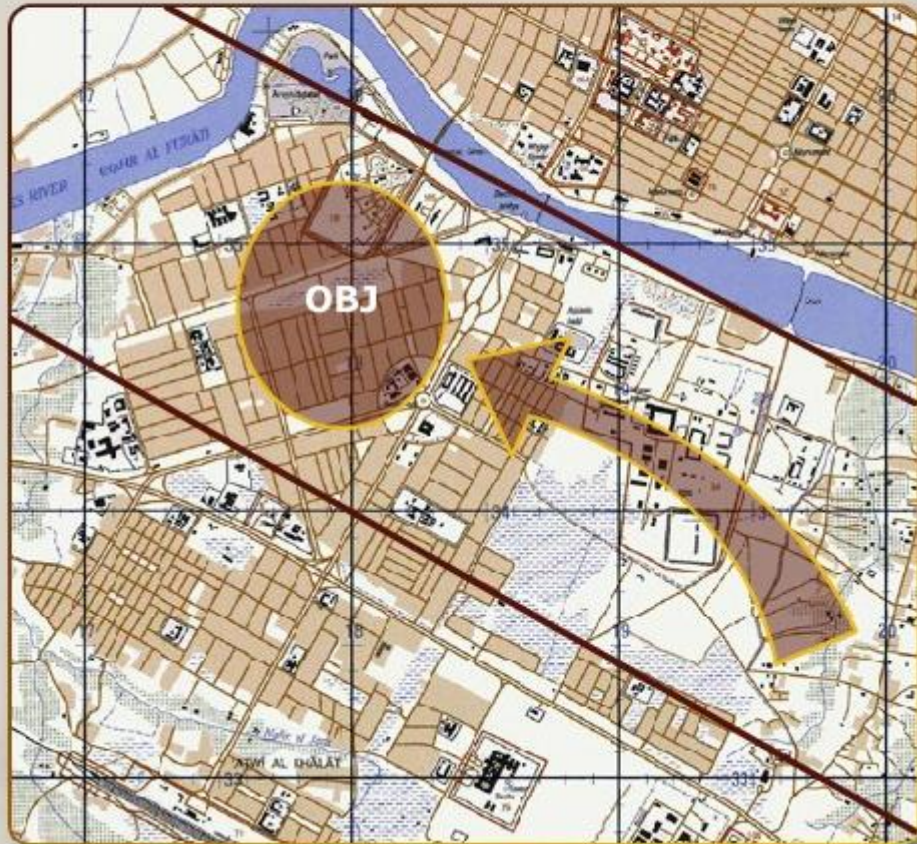
How the combatant commander (CCDR) intends to employ forces is the basis for orchestrating the deployment structure.

This concept is the starting point for deployment planning.

Proper planning establishes what, where, and when forces are needed and sets the stage for a successful deployment.

All deployment possibilities must be examined as they dramatically influence employment planning.

Deployment directly impacts the timing and amount of combat power that can be delivered in order to achieve the combatant commander's desired effects.





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### Sustainment

Sustainment is the concept that provides and maintains personnel and materiel required to support a Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC).

The Theater Distribution (TD) is the process or flow of materiel, equipment, and personnel within the theater that provides sustainment to the Combatant Commanders and their forces.

The main purpose of Theater Distribution is to effectively deliver critical supplies through a visible distribution pipeline to meet the requirements of the GCC.

The three processes that affect Theater Distribution include:

- Theater Distribution management
- Command and control (C2)
- Physical distribution

Theater Distribution delivers critical supplies to support the Combatant Commander who needs to know where supplies are within the distribution system.

Demands in supporting the Geographic Combatant Commander are facilitated by these processes: Theater Distribution management, command and control, and physical distribution.





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### Redeployment

Redeployment involves the return of personnel, equipment, and materiel to home and/or demobilization stations and is considered as an operational movement critical in reestablishing force readiness.

The Combatant Commander (CCDR) defines the conditions for redeployment.

The redeploying forces move to designated assembly areas, which are under the control and supervision of the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) Commander and include actions necessary to prepare the unit for movement.

Redeployment planning is an integral part of employment planning and should be coordinated with mission termination or transition plans.

When a unit is identified for redeployment, the Combatant Commander issues a redeployment operations order releasing units from their missions and authorizing their preparation for movement.



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### Army Transportation Functions for Force Projection

Army transportation units must execute the following functions to ensure a successful Force Projection.

- **Movement Control**
- **Terminal Operations**
- **Mode Operations**

Army transportation units exercise movement control, terminal operations and mode operations to ensure a successful Force Projection.

### Terminal Operations

Terminals are key nodes in the total distribution system that supports the Commander's concept of operation at all levels of war and through the range of military operations.

They provide loading, unloading, and handling of cargo and personnel between various transportation modes.

When linked by modes of transport, they define the transportation structure for the operation.



**Movement Control**

Movement control is a continuum that involves synchronizing and integrating logistics efforts with other programs that span the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war.

Includes reception and onward movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies over lines of communication in accordance with command directives and responsibilities.

Movement control at the operational level links strategic and tactical levels of war movement control organizations.

At the theater level, centralized movement control is imperative for accomplishing the phases of: strategic deployment, reception, staging, and onward movement.

Movement Control is guided by a system that balances requirements against capabilities and assigns resources based on the Combat Commander's priorities.





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### Operational Missions

Transportation operational missions in support of Force Projection are:

- **Entry Operations**
- **Basing Operations**
- **Distribution Operations**

In support of Force Projection the Transportation Corps is expected to perform the missions of Entry Operations, Basing Operations, and Distribution Operations.

### Entry Operations

Whenever possible, Army forces seek an unopposed entry, either unassisted or assisted by the host nation. An assisted entry requires Host Nation cooperation.

In an assisted entry, initial-entry forces are tailored to deploy efficiently and transition quickly to follow-on operations.

Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration focuses on cooperating with the Host Nation to expedite moving units from ports of debarkation to tactical assembly areas.

In an unassisted entry, no secure facilities for deploying forces exist. The joint force commander deploys balanced force packages with enough combat power to secure an adequate lodgment and perform reception, staging, onward movement, and integration.

Force sequencing for an unassisted entry is similar to that of a forcible entry.

Entry Operations consist of:

- **Port/Terminal Management**
- **Sustainment Brigade**
- **Theater Opening Element**
- **Logistics Over the Shore (LOTS)**



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## Basing Operations

A base is a locality from which operations are projected or supported. The base includes installations and facilities that provide sustainment.

Bases may be joint or single Service areas. Basing Operations are set up locally from which operations are projected or supported.

These include:

- Intermediate Staging Bases (ISBs) - secure base established near, but not in, the Area of Responsibility (AOR), through which forces and equipment deploy through a transportation node that allows the switch from strategic to intratheater modes of transportation.
- Lodgements - designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile territory positioned:
  - Near key points of entry in the operational area that offer central access to air, land, and sea transportation hubs.
  - To allow easy access to strategic sealift and airlift.
  - To offer adequate space for storage, facilitate transshipment of supplies, and equipment.
  - To be accessible to multiple lines of communications.
- Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) - located adjacent to a distribution hub that facilitates movement into and out of the operational area while providing a secure location through which to distribute personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Coalition Out Posts (COPs) - small, company-sized bases providing a forward position for Soldiers to operate from; vital to our mission of securing the local populace and training and operating with Iraqi Security Forces.

## Distribution Operations

Distribution Operations is the flow of equipment, personnel, and materiel within a theater to meet the Combatant Commander's (CCDR) mission.

These operations include:

- Central Receiving Supply Point (CRSP)
- Convoy Support Centers
- Container Operations
- Cargo Transfer Company
- Transportation Railway Operating Company
- Aerial Delivery
- Trailer Transfer Points (TTPs)



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### Four Part Strategy

The Army's Four Part Strategy, to improve Force Projection, includes:

- **Doctrine** - Covers combat arms and sustainment operations.
- **Force Structure** - Adapts the Army's modular concept to combat and sustainment units with the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) having overall control of theater distribution.
- **Training** - Trains both individual, collective, and joint exercises.
- **Information Management** - Includes systems such as Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement Systems II (TC-AIMS II) and Global Transportation Network (GTN).



**Doctrine**



**Force Structure**



**Information Management**



**Training**

The Army's Four Part Strategy, to improve Force Projection, includes Doctrine, Force Structure, Training, and Information Management.

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## Doctrine

The Army's operational concept is full spectrum operations and is the core of its doctrine: Army forces combine offensive, defensive, and stability or civil support operations simultaneously as part of an interdependent joint force to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative, accepting prudent risk to create opportunities to achieve decisive results.

It describes how Army forces adapt to meet the distinct requirements of land operations.

The concept is broad enough to describe operations now and in the near future. It is flexible enough to apply in any situation worldwide.

To support the Army's operational concept, the Army's sustainment operational concept is based on an integrated process (people, systems, materiel, health services, and other support) inextricably linking sustainment to operations.

The concept focuses on building a combat ready Army force, delivering it to the Combatant Commander (CCDR) as part of the joint force, and sustaining its combat power across the depth of the operational area and with unrelenting endurance.

This is accomplished through generating forces, consisting of Army organizations whose primary mission is to generate and sustain the operational Army.

## Force Structure

The spectrum of conflict is a complex, interconnected, and increasingly global operational environment encompassing air, land, maritime, and space domains and the information environment.

It is within this setting that the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) commands and controls Army operational-level support of a joint or multinational force; providing centralized command and control (C2) and decentralized operations throughout the theater.

The TSC and its subordinate units are assigned to an Army Service component command (ASCC).

## Information Management

Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) is the structured progression of increased unit readiness over time resulting in recurring periods of availability of trained, ready, and cohesive units prepared for operational deployment in support of civil authorities and combatant commander requirements.

ARFORGEN uses personnel, equipment, and training to generate forces to meet current and future requirements of combatant commanders.

These cyclical readiness process forces commanders to recognize that all units are not ready all the time.

Units must build their readiness over time as they progress through the three operational readiness cycles of Returned from Deployed Mission to begin Reset, then train and get ready, and finally the unit is available for Mission Execution.

## Training

Units determined to be at a ready level are capable of beginning their mission preparation and collective training with other operational headquarters.

They are eligible for sourcing; may be mobilized if required; and can be trained, equipped, resourced, and committed to meet operational requirements, if necessary.

It is during this phase that the individual training that could not be accomplished during reset is completed and collective training is begun.

A critical event that occurs during this phase is the handoff of units from the peacetime mission commander to the wartime commander.

The handoff may involve a significant number of changes to deployment data, once the wartime commander outlines the scope of the intended mission and the organizational equipment list (OEL) transitions into the unit deployment list (UDL).



# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Key Points

The following key points were discussed:

- Force Projection Operations
- Mobilization/Predeployment
- Deployment
- Employment
- Sustainment
- Redeployment
- Army Transportation Functions for Force Projection
- Operational Missions
- Four Part Strategy

### KEY POINTS



The following key points were discussed: Force Projection Operations, Mobilization/Predeployment, Deployment, Employment, Sustainment, Redeployment, Army Transportation Functions for Force Projection, Operational Missions, and Four Part Strategy.

# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Quick Challenge

QUICK CHALLENGE



Which mobilization can occur without a Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) affecting up to 1 million members of the Ready Reserve (all services) and may be mobilized for up to 24 months?

Select the best answer and then select Submit.

A. Full Mobilization



B. Partial Mobilization

C. Selective Mobilization

D. Total Mobilization



# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Quick Challenge

QUICK CHALLENGE



In which part of the Army's Four Part Strategy would you find the Army's operational concept for sustainment operations?

Select the best answer and then select Submit.

A. Information Management

B. Training

C. Force Structure



D. Doctrine

# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

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# FORCE PROJECTION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Projection

### Summary

In this lesson, you have learned about Force Projection and the role that Transportation plays in supporting Force Projection.

You have covered the following:

- Characteristics of Force Projection
- Force Projection Fundamentals - The Strategic Mobility Triad
- Force Projection Operations
- Army Transportation Functions for Force Projection
- Operational Missions
- Four Part Strategy

Transportation plays a key role in supporting Force Projection by coordinating the movement of equipment, personnel, and supplies from "Fort to Port, Port to Port, and Port to Foxhole."

It is important to understand your impact on this support as a senior officer in the Transportation Corps.

### SUMMARY



In this lesson, you have learned about Force Projection and the role that Transportation plays in supporting Force Projection.

You have covered the following: Characteristics of Force Projection, Force Projection Fundamentals - The Strategic Mobility Triad, Force Projection Operations, Army Transportation Functions for Force Projection, Operational Missions, and Four Part Strategy.

Good luck on the assessment